New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1397. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

says Jake, and they answered "it was." "Count me out, then," said Jake, and he mizzled. Just now, being shut over among I would prefer to take one at a time, and to settle old scores before I open any new. If Mr. Nonsuch will stand aside so long, I promise him an early attention, and I promise to stay by him until he is perfectly satisfied. "One at a time," is just now a personal favor that I have to ask of him, which, if he will grant, I shall feel much obliged. Meantime, if it does him any good to indulge in any such Billingsgate exercise as he fancied on Friday, he may do so in welcome. Some years ago I was terribly frightened at such stuff, but I believe I have recovered from, and got so case-hardened as to kind of like it. "Paid correspondents," "mouths," "minion," "black falsehood," and such like epithets that come from the end of Mr. Nonsuch's tongue so smoothly are quite harmless—orthodox words, according to WEBSTER, and if their utterance serves to aid Mr. Nonsuch's digestion, I hope he will eat with them. And I take to myself no great merit for liberality in giving this assent. If he know anything of a higher language—if he could imagine high-toned sentences, and give them a raiment of refined and polished words, and could make choice between decency and blackguardism, and I still accorded him the privilege of being a blackguard, I should claim high consideration for himself—but to deny him the utterance of a blackguard when he can utter nothing else, is a refinement of cruelty of which I cannot be guilty.

LEO.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Monday, March 10.

The Senate met at 6½ o'clock this evening.

A petition was presented by Mr. SPENCER relative to the Episcopal Fund of the City of New-York, asking to increase the annual income to $15,000, and that no lands shall be conveyed away without the order of a Convention of the Diocese.

REPORTS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to provide for the distribution of the *Colonial History*.

By Mr. SPENCER, to amend the Charter of the American Bible Society, by enabling them to hold more real estate.

By Mr. SICKLES, by bill, to amend the act relative to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, by repealing the eighth section, which allows companies to commute that have not earned five per cent. Also, to repeal the law creating an additional Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADFORD—A bill altering the time for the election of School Trustees, making returns from Districts, and amending the mode of distribution of School Money.

By Mr. SPENCER—A bill regulating the compensation of Collectors of Assessments in New-York. It provides their compensation shall be fixed by the Common Council, and for all such officers shall not exceed $3,500.

By Mr. RICHARDSON, to amend the Statutes relative to limited partnerships, by preventing the special partner's signature from binding the partnership; limiting their liability to the amount of capital contributed by him, and giving them a pro-rata claim for money advanced to the partnership in case of bankruptcy.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. BRADFORD, that the Attorney-General and Associated Counsel appointed by the Governor, be requested to report to the Senate their opinion as to the title of the State to the King's farm, at present held by Trinity Church. Adopted.

Mr. BRADFORD stated he offered this resolution by request.

The Albany Bridge bill was made the special order for Monday evening next, and for every evening thereafter until disposed of.

Under the general orders, nothing of importance was done. Adjourned.

St. Chrysostom, the Orator.

A LECTURE BY REV. JOHN LORD, A. M.

The first of a series of lectures on the "Great Fathers of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries," got up under the auspices of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered by Rev. JOHN LORD, last night, to a large audience in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. The subject of this introductory address was "*St. Chrysostom, the Orator.*" The Rev. gentleman, in opening his address, said:—In this course of lectures I have ventured to discuss the great fathers of the Church—the Ecclesiastical Doctors of the Fourth and Fifth Centuries, the lights of a very corrupt, very mournful, but very great age. They were men summoned by extraordinary circumstances, and by the voice of their cotemporaries, sometimes from monastic cells, sometimes from senatorial palaces, but always for their remarkable virtues, talents and attainments, to come to the rescue of the *Church, endangered by heretics, schisms*, and the fanatical passions of the contaminating influences which the devil, as he was then called, arrayed against the cross. Those men, thus summoned to sustain the Christian world in great crises, under the most perplexing difficulties, the Church, in admiration and gratitude for their services and characters, has canonized, and called Fathers and Saints. We, Protestants, do not like these titles, especially when we detect among these fathers,—all of them, the best and wisest of them,—weaknesses, errors, infirmities, in some cases merging into crimes so numerous and so marked, that occasionally we almost doubt their virtues and their genius. But when we remember the circumstances in which they were required to act, we are compelled to own that they were men sent from God, to gather his elect into new organizations, and to preserve for us—for all future ages what was really valuable in the doctrines and discipline of the early church. The most eminent of the fathers received the first impulse of their honorable career, which has given them immortality, from the influence of their pious mothers, thereby showing the true destiny and glory of women as the guardians and as the instructors of children, eager for their salvation, rather than ambitious for the empty honor of sarcelment among the strong-minded. So it was with St. CHRYSOSTOM. His mother, ANTHUSA, taught him the earliest lessons he received of morality and truth. At Antioch, he was admitted to the study of the law, then, as now, an honorable profession. He soon became disgusted and disappointed with the ordinary avocations of the forum, retired to a distance from the city, and joined the monks speculating in the mysteries of existence, and communing with the only source of good. He was a monk without losing his humanity, a philosopher without losing his taste for the real, a Christian without repudiating the culture of the schools. He led a life of study and active philanthropy, learning from the *accomplished DIODORUS the best manner of interpreting* the Scriptures, and from the learned THEODORUS the systems of ancient philosophy. After he had dwelt six years in a cave, the Bishop of Antioch pressed him into the service of the Church, and ordained him deacon, and gave him time to prosecute his theological inquiries, and stimulated him to write those treatises which fifteen centuries had preserved. He was ordained in 381 presbyter in the Cathedral Church of Antioch, and his active life as a minister began at the age of thirty-four. Upon him chiefly was laid the duty of preaching to the people—the most arduous, the most honorable—sharing with the Bishop alone the most important functions recognized in the early Church.

The lecturer went on to relate the leading events in CHRYSOSTOM's life, his call to Constantinople, his boldness in denouncing the sins of the great as well as of the lowly, the powerful enemies he created thereby, his arraignment before an ecclesiastical synod, and his condemnation to exile. He then related the events following CHRYSOSTOM's recall at the demand of the populace, the vehemence with which he renewed his denunciations of the vices of the Court, his second and final banishment through the influence of his enemy the Empress EUDOXIA to CUCUSUS, his removal thence to PONTUS, and his death in the 60th year of his age, a martyr to the cause of Christ. After delivering an eloquent eulogium of the great Saint's powers as a preacher, and of his unbending virtues as a Christian, the reverend lecturer concluded by announcing as the subject of his next lecture, "JEROME, the Representative of Monkish Asceticism."

New-York Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Last evening the valedictory exercises of the New-York Medico-Chirurgical Society took place in the lecture room of the New-York Medical College, Sixth Street. There was a very respectable attendance. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD opened the exercises with prayer, when Mr. GRAHAM T. DOUGHERTY, of the graduating class, delivered the valedictory address. It was a well written production, treating principally upon the peculiar requisites of the young physician, and the labor of the practitioner. Professor CAMMANN followed with an eloquent and practical address. Subject—"Does Dual Abuse of the Systems of Medicine." He was succeeded by Professor THOMPSON. Music by Dodworth's band, witnessed the occasion, which, altogether, was unique and very interesting.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—3 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway. Mono Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

INCREASING THE ARMAMENTS, ETC.

The Senate considered the bill appropriating three millions of dollars for increasing the armaments and munitions of war, and for the manufacture and alteration of small arms, in accordance with the recent recommendation of the President.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 29 against 19.

The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Clay, Crittenden, Fish, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Trumbull, Weller, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell of Tenn., Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Hale, Harlan, Houston, Seward, Summner, Wade and Wilson.

Mr. CRITTENDEN wished to know how recent improvements are to be applied to arms in the States.

Mr. WELLER replied that it is proposed to call them in. There are about 200,000 muskets in the States which are to be rifled; supplied with new locks and MAYNARD's primers, which alterations will make them most efficient weapons.

This alteration will cost $8 each.

Mr. BELL (Tenn.) did not think the exigency had arisen for such an appropriation. He did not wish to have it go abroad that the little speck of war has stimulated such proceedings. Besides, the object of the expenditure was not sufficiently stated to accord with the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic.

Mr. WELLER was willing to make the bill more specific. He did not apprehend war, but, while the Treasury is full, it is well to make preparations for any emergency which may arise.

Mr. SEWARD would vote for the bill if amended, so as to make definite appropriations for specific purposes.

The vote ordering the bill to be engrossed, was reconsidered, when Mr. WELLER moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. SEWARD's suggestion.

Mr. HUNTER spoke in favor of increasing the National defences, so as to be prepared for attacks from every quarter.

Mr. CASS said, England has suffered so much in the war with Russia that it is not at all unlikely she may try to retrieve her reputation by a war on the Western Hemisphere. Mr. CASS addressed the Senate relative to the aggressions and audacity of the English Government, quoting from the London *Times* recent article against this country, and making thereon, a somewhat running comment. He did not see how the Central American difficulty could be referred to arbitration. It was not a question of boundary or indemnity. There was a question about the meaning of a word. The arbitrator, whether understanding the English language or not, could tell us what the word "*convey*" means better than we know already.

Mr. HALE said he could not believe in the propriety of the National Armories. He could see no more necessity of having national arms manufactured in national machine shops, than of having naval uniforms made in national tailor shops, nor did he admit the necessity of such an increase of the efficiency of the army at this time. Alluding to Mr. CASS' quotations from the London *Times*, he said little dependence was to be placed on foreign newspapers. He read an extract from the London *Telegraph*, which represented Mr. SEWARD and Mr. FOOT as being extremely belligerent, and another from *La Patrie*, LOUIS NAPOLEON's organ, which represented Mr. BANKS, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a black man, saying, that in the double capacity of a colored man and Abolitionist, he had inspired profound disgust in the minds of the Southern members. [The reading of these extracts occasioned excessive laughter.]

Mr. IVERSON defended the bill, and thought there was imminent danger of a war with England. He did not believe the Administration or the American people were in favor of arbitration in the Central American question.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Post-Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting public buildings in Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston and New-York, suitable for Post-Offices and for United States Court rooms, in accordance with the suggestions in the President's Message.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, reported Consular, Diplomatic and Army Appropriation Bills.

THE KANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House to show that it was improper that the Committee on Elections be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kansas case.

Mr. CRAWFORD argued that Mr. REEDER represents a revolutionary movement, outside of the regularly established Government of Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, advocated the resolution of the Committee, accusing those on the other side of an intention to stifle such investigation as was necessary to a proper understanding of the question.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, contended that the Committee on Elections had abandoned the issue raised by Governor REEDER, and called on the House to give them power to contest the legality of the election of every member of the Kansas Legislature, thus sheltering their real purposes behind the shadow of one man, who had proved himself an arch agitator, and by various speculations committed such enormities, as to induce the Executive to remove him from his high position.

Mr. KUNKEL advocated the resolution to send for persons and papers, and during his remarks said that notwithstanding intimidations, emigrants from Pennsylvania will still continue to settle in Kansas, and if the time comes when an invading force from Missouri shall interfere with their rights, it will be found that they will maintain their rights to death.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, in behalf of the people of that State, said that if emigrants from the East go to Kansas for the purpose of controling the elections, in open defiance of the principles of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and prejudicial to the institution of Slavery in Missouri, strife, contention and perhaps bloodshed will result. The people of Missouri are conscious of their rights, and have nerve enough to maintain them.

Mr. KUNKEL—In Pennsylvania we form no Emigrant Aid Societies; people go to Kansas of their own accord, and have a right to go.

Mr. OLIVER—Was not a society of that kind formed here by members of Congress, before the Kansas bill was passed?

Mr. KUNKEL—I am not here to say whether such societies were formed in Massachusetts or elsewhere.

Mr. OLIVER—Does not the gentleman know that Massachusetts chartered a Company for controlling the institutions of Kansas, with a capital of five millions of dollars?

Mr. KUNKEL—I know nothing about it. Settlers are there now, and others on their way, notwithstanding the violence in Kansas. Freemen are not easily frightened. He could tell the gentleman that there are no men on earth who will more firmly maintain their rights than Pennsylvanians, or, if necessary, sell their lives more dearly. He (OLIVER) must not involve them in illegal acts.

Mr. OLIVER explained, and said that wherever it was seen that the elections and institutions of Kansas were controlled by *bona fide* settlers he, and every man in the South, was willing to abide by the will of the majority, though it might be against the institution of Slavery—that is the position of his constituents, and the whole South. If troubles ensue they will be mainly attributable to the intermeddling of the Emigrant Aid Societies at the East.

A message was then received from the President, asking an appropriation of $800,000 for the suppression of hostilities in Oregon. Adjourned.

From Washington.

MINISTER WHEELER AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

Col. WHEELER, the United States Minister at Nicaragua, notwithstanding his perseverance in the endeavor to convince the State Department that he was justifiable in recognizing the new Government, has failed to satisfy the Secretary of State of the propriety of his course. Mr. MARCY places little or no confidence in the testimonials—the signatures—which Col. WHEELER has transmitted to him in this connection—justification of the conduct of an officer resting, according to usage, more on the official statement of facts than the indorsement of private individuals. It has heretofore been stated that Col. WHEELER was specifically instructed not to recognize the new Government of Nicaragua, but he acted in advance of their receipt—a precipitancy on his part which is emphatically condemned by our Government. The recent instructions are explicit, and he is required to adhere to them strictly. In the unsettled condition of affairs in Central America, its functions will, for the present, be confined to an oversight of our interests in that quarter, as it is well known he has no official intercourse with the Nicaraguan Government.

THE SPANISH RELATIONS—INSTRUCTIONS TO COM. M'CAULEY.

According to documents sent to the Senate today, the instructions to Commodore M'CAULEY, Commander of the Home Squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate *Ferrolana* had fired into the United States steamer *El Dorado*, were to the effect that in case of a similar outrage committed on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interferences by force—the Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in hailing and searching our vessels, cannot rest on the plea of territorial jurisdiction over the high seas in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba, this Government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. The matter was promptly brought to the attention of the Spanish authorities, by the State Department.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections in the House, have prepared a report adverse to the claims of Mr. ROUSER, who applied for admission as the representative of the eighth Congressional District of Illinois. The report denies that he was duly elected, and recommends that his seat be declared vacant.

WITNESSES DETAINED FOR UNITED STATES COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

The bill recently introduced into the House by Mr. WHEELER, relating to witnesses detained for U. S. Courts in New-York, provides that, instead of being confined in prison, as now, they shall be comfortably accommodated at the Navy Yard, or at the nearest Fort. The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Government received no dispatches of particular importance by the *Africa*.

The Destination of the Steam Frigate Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The destination of the new steamer *Merrimac* (now at Norfolk) is not determined, although she will go on a cruise for six months. It is in contemplation to send her to Annapolis for a few days, that [illegible] may examine the vessel, which, [illegible] to their satisfaction to the Ex-

[illegible] Assembly of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 8.

The Legislature, to-day, received a message from Mr. BARSTOW, the acting Governor, transmitting a copy of a notice which had been served upon the Supreme Court by the counsel of Mr. BARSTOW, in the contested election case. The notice protests against the action of the Court, declares its jurisdiction of the case, and recommends that it discharge its legitimate functions, and not arrogate the prerogatives of the Executive. Finally, the counsel gives notice that they take leave of the Court and all responsibility arising therefrom.

The Governor, in his Message, states that he deems it his duty to resist, with all the power of the Executive Department, any infringement upon the rights. He declares the proceedings of the Court a dangerous assumption of power, and asks that action be taken on the matter by the Legislature.

The Message was referred to a Special Committee of Five.

The decision of the Court will probably be rendered on Monday.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a meeting last evening, and determined to sustain Mr. BARSTOW.

[illegible] Court Election.

[illegible] to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] date, was elected Mayor of [illegible] to-day, by over 100 majority.

Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Saturday, March 8.

The Legislative Council of Canada has passed to a second reading a bill to permit money to be loaned by all parties, excepting banks, at any rate of interest which may be agreed upon, and interest to be recoverable in Courts of Law.

Great Severity of the Weather.

ALBANY, Monday, March, 10.

The thermometer in this city ranged from zero to 7° below zero, this morning.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

At sunrise this morning, the thermometer in this city stood at zero.

At White River Junction, Vt., the mercury was 26° below zero.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 10.

Yesterday and to-day were the coldest days of the season that we have had here. The thermometer this morning stood at 15° below zero—at Cleveland it was 10° below.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 10.

The mercury, at daylight this morning, had fallen to zero.

MONTREAL, Monday, March 10.

The mercury stood at 12° below zero in this city this morning. Railway travel is much interrupted.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 10.

The weather here is very cold. One inch of snow fell yesterday.

Steamboat Collision—Twenty Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

On Saturday morning the steamer *E. Howard* came in collision, near Troy, Ia., with the steamer *Henry Lewis*, from Cincinnati for New-Orleans. The latter boat sunk. The *Howard* was but slightly damaged.

All the cabin passengers of the *Lewis* were saved through her hurricane deck, but twenty of the hands and deck passengers were drowned. The boat and cargo are supposed to be a total loss. Insured.

Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed and several Injured.

NORFOLK, Monday, March 10.

The Express Train from here to-day for Weldon, went through a curve in the bridge near Marnaretville, killing Messrs. ADAMS & Co.'s Express Messenger, Mr. DOQUERERY, Mail Agent, and CHARLES NEAL, a boy. The Engineer and several of the passengers were severely injured. The train, after the accident, took fire and was entirely destroyed.

Travel from Washington South.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 10.

The boats on the Potomac, connecting Washington with the Southern Railroad, now run regularly two trips per day. The boats leave immediately after the arrival of the Northern trains, morning and evening.

Hon. Edward Everett and Dr. Kane.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 10.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and Dr. KANE arrived here to-day. The city Government have tendered the hospitalities of the city to both. President PIERCE is expected here to-morrow to attend Mr. EVERETT's oration.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March 10.

By the arrival of the steamer *Charles Morgan*, from Galveston, we learn that in the Municipal election in that city the Democrats were successful.

Indian depredations continue without abatement on the frontier.

Strike of Laborers in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, March 10.

The stevedores in this city, numbering about 1,200 men, mostly Irish, are on a strike, refusing to assist in unloading vessels where steam or horse power is employed. The movement causes great inconvenience to consignees and ship-owners.

Bangor (Me.) Municipal Election.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, March 10.

At the Municipal Election in this city to-day, Mr. H. BOWMAN, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 1,344 votes, and LEONARD MARCH, Opposition, 1,121. The Republican ticket was elected in five of the seven Wards.

The Harbor Commissioners.

The Harbor Commissioners, according to appointment, met yesterday, in this city—Messrs. FAYERWEATHER, KING, VANDERBILT and BOWEN being present. Several parties interested in the Bulkhead and Pier Lines, belonging both to Brooklyn and New-York, were heard. The following Report, as finally concluded upon by the Commissioners, was read by Mr. FAYERWEATHER, as the Exterior Line, as far as the Commissioners have completed their work.

The Committee on Commerce, in the Senate, having adopted a resolution asking the Commissioners to review their reports of the 9th of January and 26th of January, and they answered as follows:

That, on receiving the resolution of the Committee, they communicated a copy thereof to Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, with such suggestions respecting the lines as were deemed important by the Committee, and asking the advice of himself and Gen. Jos. G. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of U. S. Engineers, in regard to the matters embraced in the resolution of the Committee, and have received from those gentlemen a reply of which the following is a copy:

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, March 3, 1856.

SIR: In reply to the inquiries of the Commissioners, the Auditors respectfully report as follows:

1. That it may be expedient and even convenient, in reference to the final determination of the wharf line in the vicinity of the Atlantic Dock, to withdraw the recommendation of the line from Harrison-street to Atlantic-street.

2. That the line north from Atlantic-street to Fulton Ferry, formerly recommended, should be adhered to.

3. So also the line from Fulton Ferry to the navy yard, excepting that the rounding off to the pier-head on the Brooklyn shore, marked on the Commissioners' Chart No. 1 b, is admissible.

4. In regard to the line from Corlear's Hook to Seventeenth-street and thence to Thirty-eighth-street, they refer to their former report in which an admissible line was drawn through the northeast corner of the present bulkhead at Seventeenth-street, gently curving thence to Thirty-eighth-street, and also towards Corlear's Hook so as to form a continuous and gentle curve from Seventeenth-street to Thirty-eighth-street.

5. It will be impracticable to estimate the cost of removing the encroaching structures within the lines allowed, until it is necessary upon the Advisory Board to recommend that the structures be permitted to remain until a removal is necessary, when they be required to conform to the Commissioners' lines.

In respect to the line between Corlear's Hook and Thirty-eighth-street, East River, the Committee, by reference to the report of the Commissioners made on the 26th of January, will observe the majority of the Commissioners were content to adopt a line connecting at Thirty-eighth-street and running southerly to the northeast corner of the bulk head, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, and continued to a point opposite the foot of Fourteenth-street, and thence northerly to conform to the Commissioners' lines. The minority, however, but four distant observers; but inasmuch as they had not fixed a line to which the Commissioners, this section was reserved for further consideration.

On the 26th of January the Commissioners made a second Report, in which they said that "upon consultation with their surveyor counsel, they are of the opinion that a line from Thirty-eighth-street, East River, to Thirty-eighth-street, as shown on the diagram of the Surveyor, is the best line that can be located. The adoption of this line involves the removal of the bulk head between Thirteenth and Seventeenth-streets, which, though an extensive structure, is unauthorized either by the [illegible] of New-York."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee the Commissioners have prepared a bill, which they have submitted to the Legislature, providing for the removal of the bulk head, and the establishment of the line of pier-head and bulk head, as recommended by the Commissioners. This bill will be reported to the Legislature with favorable recommendation, and it is hoped that it will become a law at the present session.

The Commissioners have also prepared a bill, which they have submitted to the Legislature, providing for the establishment of the line of pier-head and bulk head from Corlear's Hook to Seventeenth-street, and thence to Thirty-eighth-street, as recommended by the Commissioners, and it is hoped that it will become a law at the present session.

And whereas [illegible] Legislature, as may be adopted by the Legislature, [illegible] Commissioners will be required to [illegible] Commissioners' lines, and to remove all encroachments [illegible] lines, and to prevent any further encroachments [illegible] lines, and to prevent any further encroachments [illegible] lines, and to prevent any further

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, March 11, 1854.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FURNITURE.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

BANK NOTICES.

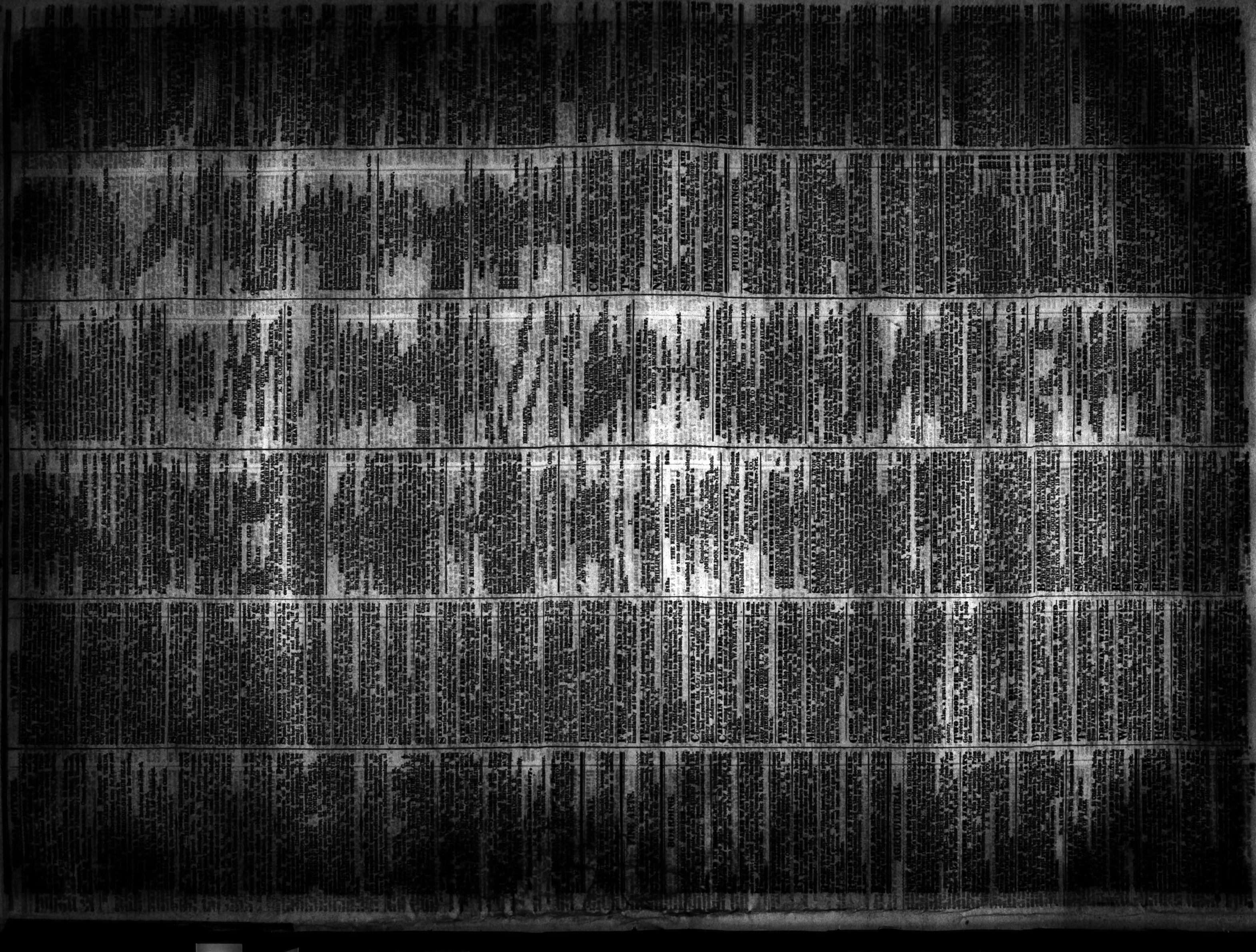
FOR THE SOUTH.

BOUNTY LANDS.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.



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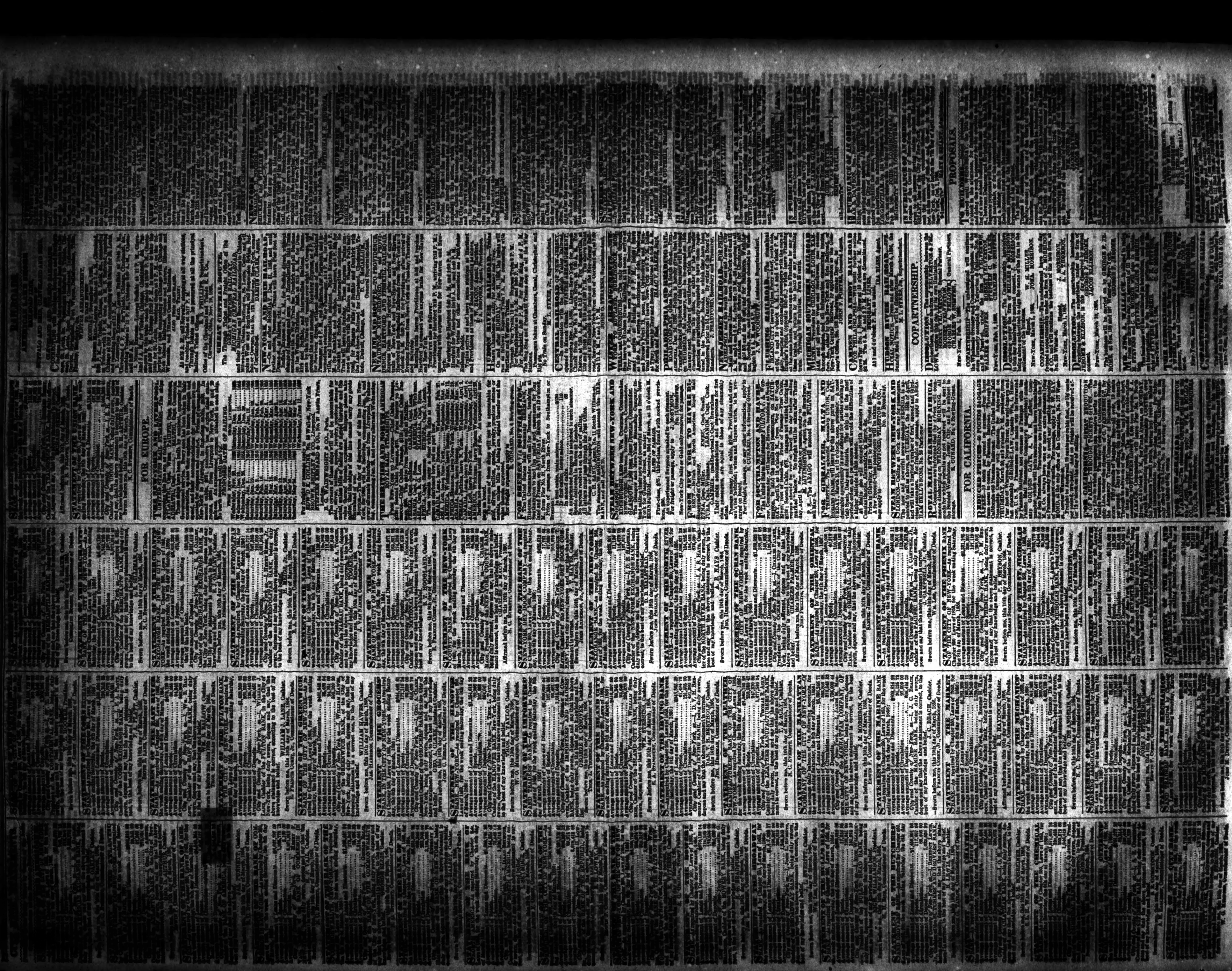

Wm. Gow & Co.